

# THE ORGAN OF THE TEMPERANCE REFORM.

## Capital Illustration.

Senator Rusk, referring to the fact that any proposition brought before Congress now, is sure to produce a vast number of political speeches and a large amount of political capital, said that the fact called to his mind an incident. He was present on one occasion at an Indian "talk," when a man drove up with a barrel of whisky; an old Indian who was sitting by, fixed his eye on the barrel, and after looking earnestly for some time, asked Mr. R. if he knew what was in that barrel. He said it was whisky, he presumed. "No," said the Indian, "there are about a thousand songs and fifty fights."

## The Constitutionality of the Maine Liquor Law.

Chief Justice Taney said, "If any state deems the retail and internal traffic in ardent spirits injurious to its citizens, I see nothing in the constitution to prevent it from regulating and restraining the traffic, or from prohibiting it altogether."

Mr. Justice McLean said, "No person can introduce into a community malignant diseases, or anything which contaminates its morals or endangers its safety."

Mr. Justice Catron said, "If the state has the power of restraint by licenses to any extent, she has the discretionary power to judge of its limit, and may go to the length of prohibiting sales altogether."

Mr. Justice Daniel said of imports that are "cleared of all control of the government." "They are like all other property of the citizen whether owned by the importer or his vendee, or may have been purchased by cargo, package, bale, piece or yard, or by hogsheads, casks, or bottles." In answering the argument that the importer purchases the right to sell when he pays duties to government, Mr. Justice Daniel continues to say, "No such right is purchased by the importer; he cannot purchase from the government that which it could not insure to him, a sale independent of the laws and policy of the State."

And Mr. Justice Grier said, "It is not necessary to array the appalling statistics of misery, pauperism and crime, which have their origin in the use and abuse of ardent spirits. The police power, which is exclusively in the States, is alone competent to the correction of these great evils, and all measures of restraint or prohibition necessary to effect the purpose, are within the scope of that authority."

Thus all the judges of the United States Supreme Court reaffirmed and corroborated the decisions of each subordinate State court, that the entire control of the sale of intoxicating drinks is within the legitimate province of the State legislature. And this control is not limited to any mere regulations or partial restrictions, but extends to the entire prohibition, whenever the legislature of any State thinks such legislation essential to public welfare.

## Letter from the Mayor of Lynn.

We are happy to lay before our readers the following letter:

LYNN, Sept. 28, 1852.

REV. E. ORIN—Dear Sir: Your favor, asking for information in relation to the operations of the Anti-Liquor Law, would have received an earlier answer could I have done it and given you the requisite facts. In brief, I may say that the law works favorably to the peace of the community, and the decrease of crime, and would be far more so were we beyond the liquor influence of Boston. I think it safe to say, that if Boston was one hundred miles distant, we could nearly, if not entirely, eradicate the sale of spirits from our city. A fair estimate says that full one half of all the liquor now used in Lynn, is brought here and delivered in demijohns and bottles, by express wagons and private individuals from Boston.

Before the law went into effect, there were fifteen licensed apothecaries, who sold, on an average, \$1000 worth of liquor each per year. As much more was probably sold by the twenty unlicensed hotels and shops where the article was to be obtained. When this law went into operation they all ceased to sell except two, and those are now closed. At present the sales (except at the city Agency) are made privately and on a small scale. The amount sold at the Agency during the two months ending Sept. 22d, was \$555.86.

The records of the Police Court show that the whole number of complaints entered during the two months prior to Sept. 22d, 1851, was 79. Same time in 1852, 24. In justice to the facts I must say that the two months of 1851 had far more than the average of that year, and on the other hand, the practical benefit of the law is far greater than the records of the court show. The inveterate toper will still persist in getting his liquor from Boston, and getting drunk, while the beginners in intemperance are, in almost every instance, checked in their career from

the great inconvenience they find in procuring the intoxicating liquor.

The uniform testimony of the city marshal and the police, is, that they find the streets far more quiet and orderly than before the law went into operation. This is particularly the case in those parts of the city from which we have received the most trouble in former years.

Prior to July 22d, the Board of Aldermen ordered the city marshal to enforce the new law, and authorized him to employ council to aid in the prosecutions. Owing to the private manner in which the law has been broken, there has been great difficulty in getting evidence. Consequently only five search warrants have been issued. On the first the liquor was destroyed. On the second, it was returned for informality. On the third, no liquor was found. On the fourth, the liquor was ordered to be destroyed and the defendant appealed. And the fifth awaits trial.

The city marshal, Mr. John A. Thurston, and the other police officers, have been energetic and faithful in the discharge of their duty, and have much credit. The great majority of our citizens are satisfied with the law and opposed to its repeal.

With my best wishes for the success of our good cause,

I am your humble servant,

B. F. MURDER.

(Correspondence of the Organ.)

## Neal Dow and the Maine Law at Home.

TRANTON, N. J., Oct. 12, 1852.

DEAR EDITOR:—I have just returned from a delightful visit to the "Pine-tree State," and to the author of the Maine Law. I passed several days with NEAL DOW, and with his "body guard" of hard-fighting Teetotalers, who have stood by him during all his noble efforts. Portland is a superb city—stands loftily on her green hills, overlooking the Atlantic—has 22,000 inhabitants, and not a single visible grog-shop! I explored the city pretty thoroughly, and did not see a liquor-sign, nor an intoxicated man, nor even a wine-glass of "grog" of any description! Some liquor is, unquestionably, sold secretly. In a few of the hotels it is given away to old customers of the house, or sold "on the sly." But the open sale is extinct. And, although I did not see a grog-shop, or a reeling man, yet there are many things which I did see. I saw the City-Hall, in the basement of which the apprehended liquor-casks and demijohns were stowed away under Dow's mayoralty, until they could be tapped by the police, and discharged into the sewers. I saw tidy shops for shoe-making, tailoring, and other useful purposes, which were last year groggeries! I saw the rotten ruins of the last and only distillery in Maine! (When will the last be seen in the Buckeye State!) I saw the useless rats and tubs of a new distillery, in the process of building when the law passed, and which was stopped instantly. Mr. Dow drove me about the decaying relic with great glee, and exclaimed, as he looked at the rats, now half filled with rain-water, "Those tubs would have held poison enough to kill an army!" I saw men engaged in various honorable callings, who last year were wading the toddy-stick. I saw young men who have come to live in Portland as an Asylum from strong drink!

All hail to Portland! Beautiful as she is in spacious streets, and goodly dwellings, and fair daughters, there is a moral glory that hangs over her spires and towers, that makes her "a praise in the whole earth." General CART, you may tell your Buckeye co-workers, that in Maine, the Liquor Law is no longer considered an experiment. It is a "fixed fact." It works to a charm. It needs a good corps of officers, and a sound public sentiment in every town to enforce it, and than all goes well. The late election has made our friend DOW as happy as a father over his first-born; he says, he "gains a pound of flesh every day." He is now on his way to New Jersey. Next Wednesday he, the TAZEWELL FARMINGTON, and your humble correspondent are to speak at New Brunswick. This State is awaking rapidly—our meetings are frequent, large and enthusiastic.

I met Dr. JAWZ in Massachusetts. His black eyes flash with joy and triumph when he tells of the scene he witnessed in Springfield, a few days ago, when 180 gallons of liquor were emptied by the police to the street. He looked on with infinite delight. The papers next day remarked, "Dr. JAWZ was animated on the

occasion with a fine flow of spirits."

The Doctor is stamping the State, and says the Law works well. I have a hundred things to write you, but no time to-night.

With a hearty "God-speed," yours, till the good time coming,

T. L. CUYLER.

(For the Organ of the Temperance Reform.)

## A Word from Gilboa.

GILBOA, Sept. 28, 1852.

MR. EDITOR:—Perhaps you would like to know what sort of a place Gilboa is. Gilboa is a small, but pleasantly situated village in Putnam county, Ohio. A short time only has elapsed, since a flourishing Division of the Sons of Temperance met in this village. The Division has gone down—it grew and flourished well, but alas! a profound sleep came on, and it slept itself out of existence. All of us were well aware that no machine had power to awake it itself. We have hopes yet in the future.

We have in our midst, two groceries, where a steady stream of liquid fire has flowed from those dens of Satan. The buzzards of late, have assembled from all quarters, and such a croaking! The old sops hop clear from the ground, and squeak piteously—others tack to right and left, to avoid the head wind, and feel up to find land to cast anchor. To so fearful an extent did drunkard making appear to all, the well meaning citizens called a meeting, to take measures to suppress the traffic, and restore order. I send you a copy of the proceedings of said meeting:

"According to notice, the citizens of Gilboa assembled at the School-house, on the evening of the 21st of September, and proceeded to business by calling R. C. Luce to the chair, and Wm. Hughes Secretary. The object of the meeting being stated by Simon Maples, at call, a number of persons addressed the meeting in reference to the liquor traffic, and its influence on our citizens and vicinity.

Whereas, much has been done to do away with the unholy traffic, but as yet, have not succeeded, therefore, Resolved, That we, the citizens of Gilboa and vicinity, solemnly pledge ourselves, except in case of sickness, not to buy or sell any thing whatever, to any person or persons, who are engaged in retailing ardent spirits as a beverage in our town."

This vote carried with but one exception. Some 40 signed it the next day. But, oh! the question of popularity arose, and the opposition man was at once made the standard bearer of the popular tops of the place. But, thanks to Gilboa, all the good and prominent citizens signed to a man, this righteous vote of a large and respectable meeting.

H. A.

## Temperance in New Orleans!

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 28, 1852.

S. F. CART—Worthy Brother:

Inclosed you will find a correct report of the meeting of the Public Reform League, held in this city on the evening of the 4th inst.

In addition to the report, I will here state that the Hon. C. C. Lathrop followed Mr. Walker in an interesting and animated address, in which he explained the object of the Legislature in submitting the question of License or No License to the people. He argued that the legislation which was obtained on the subject of Temperance, was but a development of the honest republican principle that the majority shall rule. No laws can be passed in this community without the sanction of a majority, and therefore it was contended that the cry of legislating in advance of public opinion is utterly absurd.

The meeting adjourned to meet next Monday evening at the Lyceum Hall, where several able speakers are expected to address the people. The ladies will be particularly invited to attend.

I also send you the Daily Delta, which has a more extensive report of the meeting, and editorial remarks on the same. You will see that the "Cap appears to fit," and the "Shoe pinches." "It looks so to a man up a tree."

Yours in L. P., & F.,

W. W. MCGARTY.

[The resolutions and remarks by the Delta, to which Dr. McGarty refers, are necessarily omitted until our next issue.]

A recent Garden note that, France is a country in which it is always necessary to display one's vices, and always dangerous to disclose one's virtues.

For the Organ of the Temperance Reform.

FAIRVIEW, Oct. 16th, '52.

BRO. CART—You will please to find enclosed a tribute of respect, passed by Aqua Nuova Division, Sons of Temperance, to the memory of W. H. KENNON, dec'd., which you will please examine and publish in the next number of the Organ; and, by so doing, you will much oblige

Yours,

J. M. MORTON, R. S.

## A Tribute of Respect.

Passed by Aqua Nuova Division, Oct. 16th, 1852.

Whereas, Death has passed upon all men; and, as it has pleased God, in His all-wise Providence, to remove, so early in his youth, our beloved and esteemed Brother, William H. Kennon; therefore,

Resolved, That this Division, by the untimely death of Bro. Kennon, has lost a useful and worthy member.

Resolved, That we do most deeply sympathize with the bereavement of our deceased Brother's family.

Resolved, That is a token of respect, this Division will wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That we will present to the family of the deceased Brother, a copy of the foregoing resolutions; and may they take hope, that, as death has removed their dear brother and son, they may meet him in a better and brighter world, where death, with its consequences, can never come, and where perfection in its sweetest forms is known.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be forwarded to the Organ of Temperance Reform, and to the Belmont and Guernsey county papers.

J. M. MORTON, R. S.

J. Y. McPHERSON,

W. D. HARK,

Committee.

COLUMBIA, Oct. 20, 1852.

BROTHER CLARK:—We would inform you that the Columbia Division, No. 127, intend to have a turnout, on Saturday, the 30th instant, at two o'clock P. M. to which all friends of temperance are cordially invited to be in attendance. The meeting will be addressed by Brother THOMAS WHEATSTONE, and others.

Yours, Fraternally, W. R. J.

The Cincinnati Western Doctor Takes is a paper which we have just received, and which is one of the most valuable literary papers with which we are acquainted. It is really refreshing to get hold of such a paper as the Times—especially when almost every one else has filled up with political nonsense. Wonder if Editors suppose that the people go in for a paper for about a month, and then cast it aside as a waste of paper? The stories of "poor secretaries to our ranks," "a voice from the Kentucky State," "the whole South for Pierce," "the great rising in Cincinnati," "the whole of the West," "the publishers of the Times, don't think any such thing and they will send you a new cottee (sic) for the year, and will be refreshed by such an intellectual treat, and as it has reached the fourth volume, you may suppose it is firmly established in Cincinnati, which has established by more vigorous means than any other in the country, and has more literary talent than half the cities ever possessed."—Cincinnati, Prairie du Chien, Wis.

GOOD FRUITS.—It is stated that four dollars per barrel, freight for flour was refused on a clipper ship from San Francisco, in New York on the 4th. This is owing to the high price of flour at San Francisco, it being at the last date \$25 to \$30 per boll.

Review of the Markets for Week ending Wednesday Oct. 20.

GENERAL REMARKS.—There has been no material improvement in the market generally during the week, though within a day or two past, there has been an increased movement in groceries, and the market for sugar and coffee, a better feeling has been exhibited, without, however, any advance in prices. The low stage of water continues to keep the produce trade in check. For Flour, however, there has been some demand again for New York, with sales for that market of 7 to 8000 bbls, and the current wants of the trade, and export business about equal to the supply, prices are well sustained. In Bacon there is nothing doing. There have been some sales of Hog products for future delivery at full prices, and hogs for early packing are not to be had below \$3.25 per 100 lbs, net.

The river now in the early part of the week, but is now falling again, with full four feet water in the channel hence to Louisville. The weather is clear and pleasant.

FREIGHTS.—There is very little doing, owing to the low stage of water and consequent high rates of freight. We quote: To New Orleans—Round freight 1.25 and to St. Louis 1.00. To Pittsburgh there is nothing going by river.

ASHES.—There is a moderate demand, only for Potash which are rather dull at 32.50. Pearls are in good request at 41.50; the latter for highly refined.

ALCOHOL.—Prices are again lower and we reduce quotations to 22.50 for 70 and 100 percent. Alcohol is in good demand.

RAIL.—In prices there is no change, and we continue to quote Chestnut Oak at \$3.25 and 19 per 1000, with one of 25 cents at the lower end and 1.00 at the other.

BREAD.—The demand is moderate at 95 for Flour brand, 4 for Buckwheat, Water, Crackers, and 75 for Soda and Rye.

BROOMS.—The receipts continue very moderate, and with a fair demand, prices are sustained. Among the sales on arrival was 50 dozen from wagons at \$1 for common. We quote on receipt, common 50 to 1.25; fancy 1.25 to 1.50; Shaker 1.50 to 2.00; and 2.00 to 2.50 per dozen, advanced.

BUCKETS.—A few buckets remain at 1.25 to 1.50 per dozen, but inside for large lots from 1.00 to 1.25. A full crop from Virginia. We quote 2.00 per dozen from factory and 2.25 to 2.50 from store.

BUTTER AND EGGS.—The receipts of Butter continued light, and although little of new has been taken for shipment South, owing to a continuance of low prices, the demand has been fairly good. The market for eggs is also good, and prices are well sustained, ranging from 15 to 17 for ordinary to good quality, and 18 to 20 for extra quality, and 21 to 22 for first quality, and 23 to 24 for second quality, and 25 to 26 for third quality, and 27 to 28 for fourth quality, and 29 to 30 for fifth quality, and 31 to 32 for sixth quality, and 33 to 34 for seventh quality, and 35 to 36 for eighth quality, and 37 to 38 for ninth quality, and 39 to 40 for tenth quality, and 41 to 42 for eleventh quality, and 43 to 44 for twelfth quality, and 45 to 46 for thirteenth quality, and 47 to 48 for fourteenth quality, and 49 to 50 for fifteenth quality, and 51 to 52 for sixteenth quality, and 53 to 54 for seventeenth quality, and 55 to 56 for eighteenth quality, and 57 to 58 for nineteenth quality, and 59 to 60 for twentieth quality, and 61 to 62 for twenty-first quality, and 63 to 64 for twenty-second quality, and 65 to 66 for twenty-third quality, and 67 to 68 for twenty-fourth quality, and 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to 542 for one hundred and one hundred and sixty-first quality, and 543 to 544 for one hundred and one hundred and sixty-second quality, and 545 to 546 for one hundred and one hundred and sixty-third quality, and 547 to 548 for one hundred and one hundred and sixty-fourth quality, and 549 to 550 for one hundred and one hundred and sixty-fifth quality, and 551 to 552 for one hundred and one hundred and sixty-sixth quality, and 553 to 554 for one hundred and one hundred and sixty-seventh quality, and 555 to 556 for one hundred and one hundred and sixty-eighth quality, and 557 to 558 for one hundred and one hundred and sixty-ninth quality, and 559 to 560 for one hundred and one hundred and seventieth quality, and 561 to 562 for one hundred and one hundred and seventy-first quality, and 563 to 564 for one hundred and one hundred and seventy-second quality, and 565 to 566 for one hundred and one hundred and seventy-third quality, and 567 to 568 for one hundred and one hundred and seventy-fourth quality, and 569 to 570 for one hundred and one hundred and seventy-fifth quality, and 571 to 572 for one hundred and one hundred and seventy-sixth quality, and 573 to 574 for one hundred and one hundred and seventy-seventh quality, and 575 to 576 for one hundred and one hundred and seventy-eighth quality, and 577 to 578 for one hundred and one hundred and seventy-ninth quality, and 579 to 580 for one hundred and one hundred and eightieth quality, and 581 to 582 for one hundred and one hundred and eighty-first quality, and 583 to 584 for one hundred and one hundred and eighty-second quality, and 585 to 586 for one hundred and one hundred and eighty-third quality, and 587 to 588 for one hundred and one hundred and eighty-fourth quality, and 589 to 590 for one hundred and one hundred and eighty-fifth quality, and 591 to 592 for one hundred and one hundred and eighty-sixth quality, and 593 to 594 for one hundred and one hundred and eighty-seventh quality, and 595 to